Brodskaya, N. I.; Gerber, M. I.; Teodorovich, V. P.

As_2S_2O to form Na_3AsS_4 occurred simultaneously followed by $Na_3AsS_4 + 0.5\,O_2 = Na_3AsS_2O + S$. The most economical regeneration of the soln. (in the Thylox process) is at a low pH and a low ratio of Na_2CO_3:As_2O_3. II. Regeneration of solutions of oxythioarsenate compounds. N. I. Brodskaya, M. I. Gerber, V. P. Teodorovich, and A. D. Shusharina *Ibid.* 1583–93.—The oxidation processes of thioarsenate solns. in the Thylox process were studied with solns. of $Na_3AsS_4.8H_2O$ and $Na_3AsS_2O.11H_2O$ acidified with 0.1*N* H_2SO_4 to the desired pH and oxidized with air at 20°. The plots of the rate of O absorption q (ml./l.) vs. time t passed through narrow max. at increasing values of q and decreasing t as the pH decreased from 10 to 9.55. The pH during the process of oxidation as a function of t passed through a max. at the highest q and at t at which S began to form. Similar max. were obtained in the oxidation of $Na_2S_2O_3$. This was attributed to 2 simultaneous reactions: $NaSH + 0.5\,O_2 = NaOH + S$ increasing the pH, and $2NaSH + 2\,O_2 = Na_2S_2O_3$ decreasing the pH. Earlier conclusions (*loc. cit.*) were confirmed. I. Beneowitz

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BRODSKAYA, N.I.

BRODSKAYA, N.I.; GERBER, M.I.; TEODOROVICH, V.P.; SHUSHARINA, A.D.

Regenerating solutions of oxythioarsenic compounds. Zhur. prikl. khim. 30 no.11:1588-1593 N '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo topliva.

(Solution (Chemistry)) (Arsenic compounds) (Sulfur)

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T
Nervous System.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60739

Author : Prokhorova, M. I.; Brodskaya, N. I.; Gubaydulina, D. Kh.; Zolotareva, A. N.; Korvatskaya, A. M.

Inst : Leningrad State University

Title : The Changes of Carbohydrate and Gaseous Exchange in the Brain in O_2 Insufficiency

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. LGU, 1957, No 222, 272-286

Abstract : To produce an oxygen deficiency, a methemoglobin forming agent ($NaNO_3$) was injected in the following doses: into dogs intravenously 15 - 30 mg./kg., into rats subcutaneously 20 mg./100 gm., and into rabbits intravenously 90 - 100 mg./kg. The blood samples were drawn from the artery and the upper longitudinal brain sinus according to the method of E. S. London. The rate of blood flow, determined

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USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T
Nervous System.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60739

with the aid of P^{32} after the injection of $NaNO_3$, appeared to be reduced, and equal on the average to 10 ±2 sec., instead of 7 ±1 sec. as normally. The O_2 content in the arterial and venous blood and their difference was reduced. In severe cases of hypoxemia a sharp drop in CO_2 was found in the arterial and venous blood, and a decrease in the arteriovenous difference in the CO_2 level. The glucose content of blood increased, and in the brain with severe hypoxemia it decreased. The lactic and pyruvic acids rose both in the blood and in the brain. The relation between the lactic and pyruvic acids in the brain sharply moved in the direction of lactic acid formation. --
M. Yo. Ioffe

Card 2/2

BRODSKAYA, N.I.; TEODOROVICH, V.P.

Possibility of substituting waste lye for soda ash in the arsenic-sodium process of gas purification. Gaz.prom. no.11: 19-20 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Gas purification) (Lye)

BRODSKAYA, N.I.; GERBER, M.I.; IORDAN, S.S.

Influence of the addition of some cations and buffered solutions on the regeneration of arsenic-sodium carbonate solutions. Zhur. prikl.khim. 31 no.1:13-19 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1.Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i polucheniyu isskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.
(Cations) (Arsenic) (Sodium carbonates)

BRODSKAIA, N. I., PROKHOROVA, M. I., TUPIKOVA, Z. N. (USSR)

"The Difference in the Rate of Renewal of Glycogen Fractions in the Organs."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 August 1961

BRODSKAYA,N,I.

Glycogen fraction metabolism in the brain and liver of rats of various ages. Vest. LGU 18 no.21:57-64 '63 (MIRA 16:12)

BRODSKAYA, M.I.

Effect of X rays on the metabolism of glycogen fractions in the brain and liver of rats of different ages. Radiobiologiia 5 no.3: 465-468 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Zhdanova.

BRODSKAYA, N.I.; VYCHUZHANINA, I.P.; KOMAROVA, Z.V.; LESHCHINSKAYA M.S.; ALEKSEYEV, N.N., red.

[Concentration of a wide range of microelements from nature waters on a mixed sorbent with subsequent spectrum analysis] Kontsentrirovanie shirokogo kruga mikroelementov iz prirodnykh vod na smeshannom sorbente s posleduiushchim spektral'nym opredeleniem. Leningrad, Vses. nauchno-issl. in-t metodiki i tekhniki razvedki, 1962. 21 p. (Obmen opytom, no.55) (MIRA 17:4)

BRODSKAYA, S.A.

O.A.Golubeva's test for differential diagnosis in early pregnancy. Sov.med. 21 no.4:113-114 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Iz ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR K.N.Bronnikova) polikliniki imeni Dzerzhinskogo Ministerstva neftyanoy promyshlennosti (dir. I.G.Karakozov, konsultant - prof. A.A.Lebedev)

(PREGNANCY TESTS
Golubeva's test)

GEMBITSKIY, Ye.V., kand.med. nauk; BRODSKAYA, S.I. (Leningrad)

Prevention of rheumatic fever. Klin. med. 40 no.11:85-89 N'62
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova (nachal'nik - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.S. Molchanov) I leningradskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach V.N. Sukhobskiy).

BRODSKAYA, S. Yu.

49-3-15/16

AUTHOR: Kirillov, F. A.

TITLE: Conference of junior research workers, engineers and aspirants of the Institute of the Physics of the Earth, Ac. Sc., U.S.S.R (Konferentsiya mladshikh nauchnykh sotrudnikov, inzhenerov i aspirantov Instituta Fiziki Zemli AN SSSR).

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Seriya Geofizicheskaya" (Bulletin of the Ac. Sc., Geophysics Series), 1957, No. 3, pp. 411-415 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The conference was held on December 24-26, 1956, 21 papers were read relating to work completed in 1955 and 1956. In this report the contents of the individual papers are briefly summarised. S. Yu. Brodskaya read a paper on investigating the magnetic properties of anisotropic rocks.

BRODSKAYA, S. Yu.

24(3)

Author: D'yakov, G.P., Candidate of Physical-Mathematical Sciences SOV/55-58-2-34/35

TITLE: Survey of Papers Read by Scientists of Moscow University at the All-Union Congress on the Physics of Magnetic Materials (Obzor dokladov uchenykh moskovskogo universiteta na vsesoyuznom soveshchanii po fizike magnitnykh materialov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta.Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1958, Nr 2,pp 247-250 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From December 6 - 11,1957 there took place the fourth Union Congress on physics of magnetic materials in Leningrad. (The first two meetings took place 1946 and 1951 in Sverdlovsk, the third meeting 1956 in Moscow). The congress was organized by : Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Department of Physical-Mathematical Sciences, Scientific Council on Fundamental Problems of Magnetism, Institute for Semiconductors of the Academy of Sciences, USSR and Committee for Magnetism. There were more than 300 participators, 59 lectures were given, among them the following lectures of the representatives of the Moscow State University :

1. Professor R.V. Telesnin, Ye.P. Kuriteyna, Lecturer "On the Velocity of Magnetic Reversal of the Ferromagnetics".
2. Professor R.V. Telesnin, Ye.V. Karshagina, Assistant "On Magnetic Viscosity of Ferrites".
3. Professor R.V. Telesnin ?.G. Shishkov, Aspirant "Effect of Magnetic Viscosity on the Frequency Characteristics of ferrites".
4. M.V. Degtyar, Lecturer "Variations of Structure and Antiferromagnetic Properties of Ni_3Fe".
5. M.A. Grabovskiy, Lecturer, S.Yu. Brodskaya, Junior Scientific Assistant "Magnetic Properties of Anisotropic Stones".
6. G.P. D'yakov, Lecturer "Magnetostriction Properties of Binary Alloys".
7. Professor Ye.I. Kondorskiy, L.V. Sobolev, Assistant "Electric Properties of Ni-Zn-Ferrites".
8. N.Z. Miryasov, Senior Scientific Assistant, A.P. Parsanov, Aspirant "Magnetic Properties and Structure of Manganese - Boron - Alloys".
9. N.A. Smol'kov, Senior Scientific Assistant, K.P. Belov "Some Properties of Ferrites".
10. N.A. Smol'kov, Senior Scientific Assistant, Yu.P. Simanov, Lecturer "Properties of $Ni\,Fe_2O_4$ - $Mg\,Fe_2O_4$".
11. N.A. Smol'kov and Ye.I. Pozenko, Engineer "Properties of Ferrites in the High-Frequency Range".
12. Professor K.P. Belov, K.M. Bol'shova, Lecturer, T.A. Yelkina, Lecturer, and M.A. Zaytseva, Junior Scientific Assistant "Ferrites With Compensation Point".
13. K.P. Belov, Ye.V. Talalayeva, Assistant "Electric and Galvanomagnetic Properties of the Manganese Ferrites".
14. T.A. Timofeyeva, Junior Scientific Assistant, A.V. Zalesskiy "Production of Monocrystals of Ferrites".
15. Professor K.P. Belov, A.V. Ped'ko, Junior Scientific Assistant "On Galvanomagnetic Properties of Ferromagnetic Alloys Near the Absolute Zero of Temperature".

The participators of the meeting visited a laboratory of the Institute of Semiconductors of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (Professor S.A. Smolenskiy).

The meeting was concluded by Professor S.V. Vonsovskiy, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR with the indication to the following Union Congress planned for 1958.

1. Magnetic Resonance and Galvanomagnetic Effects in Kazan'.
2. Ferromagnetic Semiconductors (Ferrites) - in Minsk.
3. Bloch-Furnace Structure of the Ferromagnetics and Barkhausen Effects - in Krasnoyarsk.

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SOV/49-58-8-4/17

AUTHORS: Grabovskiy, M.A. and ~~Brodskaya, S.~~ Yu.

TITLE: Normal Magnetisation and Thermo-magnetisation of Anisotropic Rocks (Normal'noye namagnichivaniye i termo-namagnichivaniye anizotropnykh gornykh porod)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 8, pp 977 - 988 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The results are described of laboratory investigations of normal magnetisation and thermo-magnetisation of rocks possessing a pronounced magnetic anisotropy and also of investigations of the magnetic stability of such rocks for two types of magnetisation. The measurements were effected magnetometrically on a vertical, astatic thermo-magnetometer with a sensitivity of 1.94×10^{-2} Gauss/mm. Magnetically-isotropic 10 x 10 x 100 mm specimens of thinly-layered iron-mica magnetite quartz from the Kursk magnetic anomaly were investigated. One series of specimens were cut parallel to the direction of layering, the other perpendicular to that direction. Prior to thermo-magnetisation, the intensity of magnetic saturation I_s was determined for all the specimens in a closed

Card1/6 circuit; I_s characterises the quantity of magnetite

in the specimen. For the magnetic investigations, the specimens were selected in such a way that the "longitudinal" and the "transverse" specimens had equal values I_s. In cases in which this could not be accurately fulfilled, specimens were chosen with somewhat higher values of I_s. The specimen was placed into one of the coils of the thermo-magnetometer and, prior to heating, the normal magnetisation curve at room temperature and the curve of residual magnetisation I_r were measured and the magnetic stability of the residual magnetisation in various fields was evaluated. For evaluating the stability, the following three magnitudes were used: the coercive force $H_{c,ac}$, the dc field required for reducing the residual magnetisation to zero when recording H_c (the "destroying" field) and $H'_{c,ac}$ which reduces the residual magnetisation to zero (the ac "demagnetising" field). The investigated specimen was heated in a furnace to a temperature 50 to 100 °C above the Curie point at which it was held for a certain time

and then cooled to room temperature inside a certain magnetic field. The cooling was effected successively in orienting fields of the following 8 intensities: 0.5, 2, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 and 100 Oe. During the process of cooling, the magnetisation of the specimen I_t was measured at intermediate temperatures whereby the last value of I_t was determined at room temperature. Then the orientating field was removed and at room temperature the thermo-residual magnetisation and the thermo-coercive force were measured and, following that, the stability of the thermo-residual magnetisation of the specimens was evaluated. For eliminating relatively large changes in the magnetic properties of the investigated specimens caused by the heating, the average values of the normal magnetisation at room temperature prior to and after heating were taken. The magnetic characteristics relating to the specimens cut in the direction of the layers are denoted in the text and in the graphs by the index $\parallel$, whilst those relating to the transverse specimens are denoted by the index $=$. The measured results are reproduced in the graphs, Figures 1-14. It

was found that if the layers of the disturbing, layered, ferromagnetic body are distributed in the direction perpendicular to the vector of the total magnetic field, then (due to the large de-magnetisation factor) the body will hardly be magnetised at all in the direction of the field; the vector of the inductive and the residual magnetisation will be very small. The magnetic anomaly will manifest itself very little, in spite of the high percentage of magnetite content of the rock. If the same body (or a similar body with an equal content of magnetite) is located in the direction of the vector of the total magnetic field, the inductive and residual magnetisation will increase considerably, which will bring about an increase in the intensity of the magnetic anomaly. This is the picture of the process of magnetisation of an anisotropic, layered rock if the formation of the ferromagnetic rock takes place without the effect of temperature. If it is assumed that the rock formation takes place under conditions of thermo-magnetisation, the decrease of the temperature from the Curie point to the temperature at which the body is at present will cause an intensive

increase in the magnetisation both parallel and transverse to the layering, as can be seen from the described experimental results. Consequently, in this case, the residual magnetisation will manifest itself also in the direction perpendicular to the layering if the layers were in the direction transverse to the magnetising field during a relatively intensive magnetisation in the longitudinal direction of the layers. Therefore, it can be assumed that the total magnetisation of the rock will be in an oblique direction, in which case it is to be anticipated that the disturbing body will form a more complex magnetic field. The magnetic stability of the rocks cannot be expressed by a single parameter but by several, each of which is linked with the geological conditions of formation of the residual magnetisation. Thermo-magnetisation of anisotropic rocks brings about a considerable increase in the magnetic values. This increase of the magnetisation in the transverse direction of the ferromagnetic layers during thermo-magnetisation can be so intensive that it can exceed the residual magnetisation of the anisotropic rock along the layers

Normal Magnetisation and Thermo-magnetisation of Anisotropic Rocks

produced by isothermal magnetisation. This brings about a relatively complex distribution of the residual magnetisation in the anisotropic rock and, consequently, complicates the magnetic field above the disturbing body.
There are 14 figures and 12 references, 1 of which is English and 11 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut fiziki Zemli (Ac.Sc.USSR, Institute of Terrestrial Physics)

SUBMITTED: May 28, 1957

Card6/6 1. Rock--Magnetic properties

S/049/60/000/03/016/019
E131/E691

AUTHORS: Brodskaya, S.Yu. and Grabovskiy, M.A.

TITLE: One of the Causes of Discrepancy Between the Vector of Remanent Magnetization of Rocks and the Direction of the Magnetizing Field

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1960, Nr 3, pp 490-494 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors were investigating the direction of present or past magnetizing field H in relation to the remanent magnetization I_n in rocks. Their method of investigation is illustrated in Figs 1, 2 and 3. They found that the vector of remanent magnetism in the anisotropic rocks always differed from that of the magnetizing field. In the case where the present magnetizing field was found to be perpendicular to the rock stratification, the vectors of remanent magnetization of rock samples were parallel to the rock stratification, although they might be in two opposite directions

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S/049/60/000/03/016/019
E131/E691

One of the Causes of Discrepancy Between the Vector of Remanent Magnetization of Rocks and the Direction of the Magnetizing Field

(Fig 4). It was found that the discrepancy between the two vectors H and I_n in the suisotropic rocks could also occur during magnetization in low temperatures. Acknowledgments are expressed to N.N. Yelkin for his assistance. There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 17 references, 10 of which are Soviet, 5 English and 2 French.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, institut fiziki zemli (Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Physics of the Earth)

SUBMITTED: July 22, 1959

Card 2/2

BRODSKAYA, S.Yu.

Magnetic stability of remanent magnetism in two-component mixtures.
Izv. AN SSR. Ser. geofiz. no. 3:423-427 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.
(Rocks—Magnetic properties)

BRODSKAYA, S.Yu.; GRABOVSKIY, M.A.

Study of magnetization processes in one-component and two-component ferromagnetic systems. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.8:1158-1170 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli.
(Ferromagnetism)

S/049/61/000/008/002/002
D260/D304

AUTHORS: Kalashnikov, A. G., Brodskaya, S. Yu., and Zhilyayeva, V. A.

TITLE: Paleomagnetic research in the USSR

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk USSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 8, 1961, 1189 - 1191

TEXT: The fourth Paleomagnitnaya konferentsiya (Paleomagnetic Conference) took place in Moscow from January 31 through February 6 1961 and was attended by 160 delegates from 28 cities of the USSR. With a view to coordinating research, the Section of Physico-Mathematical Sciences of the AS, USSR appointed in 1959 a Paleomagnitnaya kommissiya (Paleomagnetic Committee) attached to the Institut fiziki zemli imeni O. Yu. Shmidta (Institute of Physics of the Earth imeni O. Yu. Schmidt). At the conference 46 papers were read, divided into five groups:

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S/049/61/000/008/002/002
Paleomagnetic research in the USSR D260/D304

1) Paleomagnetic research for studying the Earth's magnetic field in the past and correlation of geological strata. 2) Study of the different geological-geophysical conditions which cause the formation of ferro-magnetic rock. 3) Physical basis of paleomagnetism. 4) Study of reversed magnetisation of various kinds of rock. 5) Quality of equipment. Papers surveying the progress of paleomagnetic research in the USSR and other countries were by R. M. Yanovskiy and G. N. Petrova, "Fizicheskiye osnovy paleomagnetisma" (Physical Basis of Paleomagnetism); A. N. Khramov - "Paleomagnitnyye issledovaniya v stratigrafii i geokhronologii" (Paleomagnetic Research in Stratigraphy and Geochronology); A. G. Kalashnikov - "Istoriya geomagnitnogo polya na osnovanii paleomagnitnykh issledovaniy" (History of the Geomagnetic Field on the Basis of Paleomagnetic Research); P. N. Kropotkin - "Obzor sovremennykh geotektonicheskikh teoriy v osobennosti teorii gorizontal'nogo peremeshcheniya zemnoy kory" (Review of Modern Geotectonic Theories, especially the

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Theory of Horizontal Displacement of the Earth's Crust). Other papers dealing with groups 1 to 4 were: 1) A. N. Khramov and his colleagues reported on the first positive experiments to draft sections of rock with the aid of the paleomagnetic method for the correlating strata in vast territories. T. I. Lin'kova gave a paleomagnetic analysis of the sedimentary layers of the upper Devonian system, and explained that reversal of the Earth's magnetic field had taken place in the Devonian period, because directly and reversedly magnetized rock proved to have the same ferromagnetic component. G. I. Kruglyakova and A. N. Tret'yak reported on the results of testing the residual magnetization of rock belonging to the Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous systems. Coordinating data for the magnetic poles and respective periods were established by calculation. Ts. G. Akopyan spoke on stratigraphic correlation and differentiation of Cenozoic volcanic formations. V. V. Kochegur and B. Rusinov reported on the results of studying

reversedly magnetized porphyrites of the Devonian system. They think that the factor Q.is exponentially reduced with age and that Q. can serve as an indicator of stability of the rock. O. L. Andreyeva's report dealt with the location of the pole in the Carbohiferous system. For tests "gzhel'sk" clay from the environs of Moscow was used which contained thinly distributed particles of hematite. It was discovered that the fields of vectors of residual magnetization were of great similarity (radius of the reliability circle = 1^{o}). V. F. Davydov reported on studies of trap from southern Siberia. Taking into consideration the location of calculated poles, the author states that part of the trap belongs to the Cambrian-carboniferous system and part to the carbon-triassic. I. A. Rezanov attempted to prove that horizontal displacement of the continents could not have taken place. In his opinion diverse location of the pole in different continents is no proof that displacement of the

continents had occurred. That hypothesis, he says, is erroneous, and is probably due to the fact of overmagnetization of rock in successive eras. 2) A. G. Komarov investigated the changes which occur in effusive rock after its formation. A. N. Shmelva studied the magnetization of sedimentary rock in its natural state and after re-sedimentation. A. Ya. Vlasov and colleagues studied the influence on the residual magnetization of artificially produced sediments, caused by the force of compression. The authors found that compactness of the sediment obtained by vertical pressure reduced the incline by almost 10°. Pressure sideways, on the other hand, caused increase. T. A. Martynova reported on her studies of changes in KMA quartzites in connection with the parameter of their magnetic characteristics. N. P. Mikhailova gave a report on the magnetization of alkaline rock. During the discussions which took place in this second group, various opinions were expressed concerning further studies of artificially sedimented rock and the conditions of re-sedi-

mentation. 3) S. Yu. Prodskaya and M. A. Grabovsky reported on results of studying the magnetic parameter of artificially produced rock. The paper by A. G. Zvegintsev and A. Ya. Vlasov contained results from studying magnetic hysteresis at temperatures from 20 - 700°. V. I. Bagin gave data regarding the magnetic properties of Hematite which, he found, has very great magnetic stability. 4) B. V. Gusey examined ultra-basic rock which showed reversed magnetization. Heating it up to 800° and cooling to 0.6 erst, only one normally magnetized component with T_k = 300-400° was discovered. When continued through a period from 10 days to 2 years, self-reversal of the vector of residual magnetization occurred, and it was found that in such a case a new magnetic phase with T_k = 600° appeared. V. V. Kruglyakov gave data concerning the behavior of hematite and titanomagnetites in hypergen conditions. V. V. Metallova reported on her studies of the reversed magnetization of trap from Siberia.

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She explained that this is due to its composition and not to the direction of the Earth's magnetic field. A. A. Smelov and L. P. Zhogolev presented an analysis of the residual magnetization of Kazakhstan rock, of which there are positively as well as negatively magnetized kinds. The next Paleomagnetic Conference will be convened in 1962 in Siberia.

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BRODSKAYA, S.Yu.; GRABOVSKIY, M.A.

Magnetic stability of single-component and two-component artificial systems. Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geofiz. no.1:54-66 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. AN SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli.
(Rocks--Magnetic properties)

BRODSKAYA, S.Yu.

Study of the magnetic characteristics of single-component specimens in relation to the concentration of ferromagnetic in thermomagnetization. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.11:1614-1621 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.
(Rocks, Magnetic properties)

BRODSKAYA, S.Yu.

Plenum of the Permanent Geomagnetic Field and Paleomagnetism Commission. Vest.AN SSSR 32 no.7:102-103 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Magnetism, Terrestrial--Research)

BRODSKAYA, S. Z.

"Thermophilic Proteolytic Bacteria and the Preservation of Their Fermentative Activity," Sub. 11 Apr 47, Inst of Physiology of Plants imeni K. A. Timiryazev.

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow in 1947.

SO: Sum.No.457, 18 Apr 55

Cand. Biol. Sci.

TEBYAKINA, A.Ye.; CHAYKOVSKAYA, S.M.; BALDINA, A.V.; ZAKINA, I.L.; BRODSKAYA, T.A.; SHELAKINA, A.I.

Optimal conditions for determining the sterility of an antibiotic cultural liquid [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki 3 no.6:108-110 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov i zavod medpreparatov No.8.
(ANTIBIOTICS)

BRODSKAYA, VELENTINA MIKHAYLOVNA

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 406

Suvorovskaya, Natal'ya Aleksandrovna; Titov Veleriy Ivanovich; Brodskaya, Velentina Mikhaylovna; Vasil'yev, Pavel Ivanovich; Lipshits, Bella Moiseyevna; and Elentukh, Mariya Pavlovna

Tekhnicheskiy analiz v tsvetnoy metallurgii (Technical Analysis in Nonferrous Metallurgy) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1957. 567 p. 6,000 copies printed.

Reviewers: Troitskaya, M.I., Pomerantsev, I.N., Kozhukova, M.A., Candidates of Technical Sciences; Ed.: Vagina, N.S.; Ed. of Publishing House: Kosolapova, E.F.; Tech Ed.: Vaynshteyn, Ye. B.

PURPOSE: This is a textbook for use in technicums giving courses in nonferrous metallurgy; it may also be used by those performing chemical analysis at plant laboratories.

COVERAGE: The book describes widely used chemical and physico-chemical methods of determining the constituents of nonferrous-metal ores, of processed-ore products, of alloys, etc.

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In addition, sections are included which are devoted to assaying, fuel analysis, water analysis, quality control in electrode production, and rational analysis. For authors of individual sections and chapters, see Table of Contents. There are 98 references, of which 85 are Soviet, 10 English, and 3 Czech.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

BRODSKAYA V. M.

BRODSKAYA, V. M.

Brodskaya, V. m., Lanskoy, G. A., Sochevanov, V. G.

"Photocolorimetric Determination of Uranium in Rock (Indirect Method)" p. 24

in book Methods of Determining Radioactive Elements in Mineral Raw Materials, 1958, 68pp.

BRODSKAYA, V.M.; LANSKOY, G.A.; SOCHEVANOV, V.G.

Interference of vanadium in the determination of uranium by means of hydrosulfite-phosphate titrimetric and photometric methods. Zhur.anal.khim. 16 no.2:185-190 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Uranium--Analysis)
(Vanadium)

KUTEYNIKOV, A.F.; BRODSKAYA, V.M.; LANSKOY, G.A.

Arsenazo-aluminum method for the determination of fluorine. Zhur.-anal.khim. 17 no.1:87-89 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. All-Union Research Institute of Mineral Raw Materials, Moscow.
(Fluorine--Analysis)

S/075/62/017/003/002/004
I017/I217

AUTHOR: Kuteynikov, A. F. and Brodskaya, V.

TITLE: Separation of rare earth elements from the accompanying elements in a silica gel filled column

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoi khimii, v. 17, no. 3, 1962, 305–310

TEXT: The separation of Th and Sc from the rare earth elements utilises the difference in hydrolysis of thorium, scandium and other metallic solutions at given pH-values from those of the rare earth elements. The method was adapted also to the separation of aluminium, iron, zirconium, titanium and uranium from rare earth elements. The investigators studied the optimum pH conditions for the separations and also for elution, and for the analysis of the solutions, The cation content of the synthetic solution used was determined by using complexone III and colorimetrically. The column (diameter = 1.4 cm and length 5.0 cm) was filled with silica gel. Washing solutions of ammonium acetate, buffers, and acetic acid were prepared for the pH range 3.5–6.0. Separation of thorium and scandium: Procedure: A mixture of the sample with the buffer mixture is introduced into the column and washed with the buffer solution (2 ml/min). The eluate is collected (25 ml eluate in each beaker) If a rare earth element is present the solution becomes violet (γ_{max} = 550–565mμ). but in the presence of thorium the color is blue-violet (γ_{max} = 575mμ). The determination of the cations both in the eluate and those remaining in the column is carried out by titration with complexone III. Thorium

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is titrated at pH = 2.0–4.0 and the rare earth element at pH = 6.0–8.0. The end of the washing is tested using arsenazo I. The adsorbed scandium is eluted from the column using 1 N HCl, the solution is neutralized by ammonia and titrated with arsenazo-I. Scandium may be titrated using complexone III in an acid medium with arsenazo-I. The influence of pH on the separation and on the elution of thorium and scandium by this method are explained. The same experiments repeated with mixtures containing rare earth elements and Zr, U, Th, Al and Fe, gave satisfactory results. Deviations varied between ± 0.01–0.5% (absol.) There are 7 tables and figure.

SUBMITTED: April 16, 1960

KUTEYNIKOV, A.F.; BRODSKAYA, V.M.

Complexometric determination of rare earth elements in the presence of Al, Fe, Ca, Th, and F. Zav.lab. 28 no.7:792-794 '62 (MIRA: 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Rare earth metals—Analysis) (Metals—Analysis)

BRODSKAYA, Ye.A.

Effect of certain interoceptive factors on excretory function of the stomach. Fiziol. zh. SSSR 38 no.6:715-722 Nov-Dec 1952. (CIML 23:4)

1. Department of Normal and Pathological Physiology of Ivanovo Agricultural Institute.

USSR/Microbiology - Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals. F
Bacteria. Bacteria of the Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1959, 99366

Author : Sirotinin, N.N., Ovsiyevskaya, I.V., Brodskaya, Ye.A., Gromashevskaya, L.L.

Inst : -

Title : On the Experimental Pattern of the Dysenteric Process.

Orig Pub : Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiol., 1958, No 3, 14-18

Abstract : The course of bacillary dysentery was studied in experiments with artificial oral infection in Macaca rhesus, 8-month-old Hymalayan and Brown bears, 2-3 week old kittens, rabbits, pups, kids, piglets, susliks, pine martens, African polecats, foxes, cotton and laboratory rats, guinea pigs and bats. The course of dysentery had the most typical form in monkeys. Bears and cats also became ill with dysentery. In the first ones the disease lasted

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99366

more than 6 weeks; in the cats, the disease had a less pronounced course and the dysentery bacteria were seldom isolated from them. Mottled susliks eliminated dysentery bacteria for long periods. The other types of animals either did not become ill with dysentery, or else the disease had a course which was not characteristic of dysentery in man.

BRODSKAYA, Ye.A. (Kiyev)

Reflex effect from the internal organs on the function of the gastrointestinal tract in irradiated animals. Arkh.pat. 20 no.11:53-59 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz Instituta infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR.
(REFLEXES) (ALIMENTARY CANAL) (RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

BRODSKAYA, Ye. A.

The mechanism of changes in gastric function following the action of the dysentery bacillus antigen on the intestinal mucosa [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp. biol. i med. 45 no.4:53-57 Ap '58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz laboratorii patofiziologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR N.N. Sirotinin) Instituta infektsionnykh bolezney (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR I.L. Bogdanov) AMN SSSR, Kiev. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Sirotininym.

(ANTIGENS, effects
Shigella antigens on intestinal mucosa causing gastric dysfunct., mechanism (Rus))
(STOMACH, physiology
exper. dysfunct. caused by action of Shigella antigens on intestinal mucosa, mechanism (Rus))
(SHIGELLA,
antigens, action on intestinal mucosa causing gastric dysfunct., mechanism (Rus))
(INTESTINES, physiology
Shigella antigen action on mucosa causing gastric dysfunct., mechanism (Rus))

BRODSKAYA, YE. A.; SIRITININA, N. N.

"The fate of dysentery bacterial in various sections of the gastrointestinal canal."

Report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists. 1959

BRODSKAYA, Ye.A.; EMAYKINA, V.P.; KOSTRITSA, A.G. (Kiyev)

Treating dysentery in experimental radiation sickness. Med.rad. 4 no.1:82 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (DYSENTERY)

NECHAYEVA, Z.P., referent; TKACHENKO, S.S., referent, kand.meditsinskikh nauk; OSNA, A.I., referent, dotsent; SERDYUK, P.P., referent; KOSTRIKOV, V.S., referent, kand.meditsinskikh nauk; LEVITSKIY, F.A., referent; BROLSKAYA, Ye.I., referent; TKACHEVA, S.G., referent GAL'CHENKO, V.Ye., referent; KRYUK, A.S., referent, kand.meditsinskikh nauk.

Reports on meetings of societies of traumatologists and orthopedists. Ortop. travm. i protez, 21 no. 7:78-95 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(ORTHOPEDIC SOCIETIES)

L 16245-63 EWT(m)/ES(j)/BDS AFFTC/ASD AR/K

ACCESSION NR: AT3002376 S/2930/62/000/000/0164/0168

AUTHOR: Brodskaya, Ye. A. (Kiev)

TITLE: Effect of ionizing radiation on the gastrointestinal tract function 54 19

SOURCE: K voprosam ranney diagnostiki ostroy luchevoy bolezni; sbornik nauchnykh rabot. Kiev, Medgiz USSR, 1962, 164-168

TOPIC TAGS: gastrointestinal tract, subacute radiation sickness, secretory function, motor function, excretory function

ABSTRACT: This study investigates the secretory, motor, and excretory functions of the stomach and the secretory function of the small intestine in subacute radiation sickness during the periods when clinical symptoms appear and after clinical recovery. Dogs were X-irradiated (RUM-3 unit, 13.2 r/min) with total doses of 275-293 r. In the latent period after irradiation practically no changes are found in the gastrointestinal tract functions. At the height of radiation sickness (15-21st days) gastric juice and acidity fluctuate slightly, urea concentration increases in some cases, excretion rate of neutral red dye decreases, and intestinal juice hyposecretion is

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L 16945-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3002376

noted. The sharpest change in gastrointestinal tract functions takes place when the clinical symptoms disappear. When the condition of the animals markedly improves, gastric juice excretion drops (and is restored only by 148-214th day), free hydrochloric acid and general acidity of the gastric juice drops gradually (it is restored 4 to 7 mos after). Movement of liquid from stomach into the intestine slows down, concentration of urea in gastric juice increases (7 to 14 ml%), and the excretion rate of neutral red is reduced from 5-11 min to 45-123 min. For the observation period of up to 8-16 mos the excretory function of the stomach was not restored. The small intestine secretory function kept changing from hypersecretion to normal secretion and was restored only after 111-148 days. The problem requires more study to fully understand the mechanisms of the functional disturbances. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 28May63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

BRODSKAYA, Ye.A.; PETROVSKAYA, O.G.

Course of an infectious process caused by a Coxsackie virus in irradiated mice. Vop. virus 7 no.1:118 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR, Kiyev.
(COXSACKIE VIRUSES)
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

BRODSKAYA, Ye.I.

Report on the 37th and 38th sessions of the Dnepropetrovsk Society of Traumatologists and Orthopedists. Ortop., travm. i protez. 22 no.4:92-93 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(DNEPROPETROVSK—ORTHOPEDIC SOCIETIES)

BRODSKAYA, Ye.I.

Report of the 40th session of the Dnepropetrovsk Society of Traumatologists and Orthopedists. Ortop., travm. i protez. 22 no.8:88 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(DNEPROPETROVSK--ORTHOPEDIC SOCIETIES)

BRODSKAYA, Z.L.

Possibilities of analysis of the state of intervertebral disks in cervical osteochondrosis by X-ray examination with contrast media. Trudy LIETIN no.16:314-325 '64.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. 1-ya gorodskaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa Novokuznetska.

KOLESNIK, N.A. [Kolesnyk, N.A.]; FRIDMAN, O.A.; BRODSKAYA, Z.M. [Brods'ka, Z.M.]; DEGTYAREVA, A.A. [Dehtiar'ova, A.A.]

Resistance of various plastics to aggressive media. Khim.prom. [Ukr.] no.2:11-14 Ap-Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

ZHOLOBOVA, M. (Rostov-na-Donu); SHCHEGOLEV, N. (Rostov-na-Donu); BRODSKIY, A. (Kiyev); BARANENKO, S.; SUBBOTIN, G.; BASHMAKOV, V.; KOVALEVA, M.; GERMER, V.; YEGOR'YEVA, A., kand.geograf.nauk; PUZYR', V.; GOL'D, M. (g.Baku)

Readers' letters. NTO 4 no.1:26,27,29,41,50,56 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Predsedatel' soveta nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva Ukrainskogo filiala Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gazovoy promyshlennosti (for Baranenko). 2. Direktor Omskogo Doma tekhniki nauchno-tekhnicheskikh obshchestv (for Subbotin). 3. Uchenyy sekretar' Leningradskogo oblastnogo pravleniya nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva energeticheskoy promyshlennosti (for Germer). 4. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Leningradskogo oblastnogo pravleniya nauchno-tekhnicheskogo gornogo obshchestva (for Yegor'yeva). 5. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Latviyskogo basseynovogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva vodnogo transporta (for Puzyr').
(Technological innovations)

BRODSKIY, A.

Members of the society are among the most efficient workers.
NTO no.12:54 D '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Predsedatel' Volynskogo pravleniya Vsesoyuznogo khimicheskogo obshchestva imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva, g.Lutsk.
(Volyn' Province--Brickmaking)

AUTHOR: Brodskiy, A., Engineer,

SOV/29-58-1o-15/28

TITLE: Thirty-Thousand Tons (Tridtsat' tysyach tonn)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1958, Nr 1o, pp 2o - 22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the department for machine building of the Vseoyuznaya promyshlennaya vystavka (All Union Industry Fair) a smaller press "T130S" was shown in operation. It worked with a force of 30 000 t which is very considerable for its small size. It is 12 times lighter and 4,5 times smaller than the common types of presses. The visitors of the exhibition who watched the operation of the press said that its performance was almost incredible. The secret of this press originates from its construction. Its operation is specialized and it is therefore possible that the duration of working processes may be reduced. Thanks to the changed construction of the drive the pressure of the liquid in the cylinder may reach 1000. Thus the dimensions of the press may be reduced again. The conventional 4 pillars between which the arch traverse moves may be replaced by a pillar tube in which a plunger

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traverse may move. "T130S" is low, and may therefore everywhere be mounted, it is not necessary to construct special building for the press. Presses which are of small caliber and extremely powerful are used in the forging of metals. This method of treatment is particularly important in mass production. The Collective of Constructional Engineers of the Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya (TsNIITMASh)(Central Scientific Research Institute for Technology and Machine Building) takes efforts at the moment to design presses which are to have capacities up to 200 000 t . A group of constructional engineers deals at present with technical designs of presses with an outstanding power in collaboration with the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (Scientific Research Institute of the Academy of Building and Architecture, USSR). The pillar and the plunger of this press should be produced from armoured concrete with a prestressed armature of high-strength wire. A "small" type with a force of 2 t is planned which will be shown at the All-Union Industry Fair in 1959.

Thirty-Thousand Tons

SOV/29-58-10-15/28

The Staff of Designers of the TsKBMM of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machine Building succeded under the supervision of Head Designer Yu.P.Kuz'ko to construct an essentially new design for stresses. There are 2 figures.

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BRODSKIY, A.; RODIN, Yu.

Improving the quality of the welding of joints of reinforced concrete elements. Na stroi.Ros. 3 no.8:34-36 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Rukovoditel' sektora svarki laboratorii metallokonstruktsiy TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Brodskiy). 2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Glavnogo upravleniya po zhilishchnomu i grazhdanskomu stroitel'stvu v gorode Moskve Moskovskogo gorodskogo soveta deputatov trudyashchikhsya (for Rodin).

(Welding) (Reinforced concrete)

BRODSKIY, A.

Innovator shares his experience. NTO 2 no.12:46 D '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Predsedatel' oblastnogo pravleniya Vsesoyuznogo khimicheskogo obshchestva imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva, g. Lutsk.
(Lutsk—Brickmaking—Technological innovations)

BRODSKIY, A.; RODIN, Yu.

Designing welded joints on prefabricated elements of panel buildings. Zhil. stroi. no.7:17-19 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Rukovoditel' sektora svarki TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Brodskiy). 2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Glavnogo upravleniya po zhilishchnomu i grazhdanskomu stroitel'stvu v g. Moskve (for Rodin).
(Building--Details)

BRODSKIY, A., kand.tekhn.nauk; IGNAT'YEV, V., inzh.

Effect of zinc coating on the quality of joints made by arc welding. Zhil. stroi. no.10:22-24 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Steel--Welding) (Protective coatings) (Building--Details)

BRODSKIY, A.

The fourteenth crew of communist labor. Mor. flot. 24 no.11:6-7 N '64. (MIRA 18:8)

BRODSKIY, A.

Pilot receives a weather chart. Grazhd.av. 18 no.7:26-27 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Meteorology in aeronautics)

BRODSKIY, A.

Iron deposits, coal deposits in MURMANSK, in ENA around OLENEGORSK; coalin the PECHORA river valley

P! TEKHNICKA MOLODEZHI
Moscow, June 1947

BRODSKIY, A. A.

35867 Gidrogeologiya kak nauka o vzaimodeystvii podzemnoy vody I gornoy porody. Trudy in-ta geologii (akad. nauk uzbek.ssr), vyp. 3, 1949, c. 11-26--Rezyume na uzbek, Yaz-Bibliogr: 5 Iazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

BRODSKIY, A.

4

Prevention of the formation of salt deposits in the casing of oil wells. V. Nekrasov, A. Brodskii, and A. Malayan. *Novosti Neftyanoi Tekh., Neftepromyslovoe Delo* 1950, No. 6, 39–42.—Salt deposits in oil-well casing were found to consist mainly of $CaCO_3$ 80–93, $MgCO_3$ 2–4, and $CaSO_4$ 0.0–2.3%, together with sand and other admixts. The hardness of the salt layer depended on the condition of its formation and on the presence of paraffin wax. A ppt. contg. 12–14% of wax was porous, loose, and flaky and could easily be removed mechanically while a salt deposit contg. only 2% of wax was very hard and difficult to remove. Formation of the deposits depended on the compn. of the water in the producing formation, the CO_2 content of the air-gas mixt., and the rate of flow of liquid and vapors, as well as the production rate of the well. The formation of the deposits could be prevented easily by treating the water with a dil. soln. of Na hexametaphosphate (2.5 ml./l.) which inhibits the formation of microcrystals of the water-insol. salts.

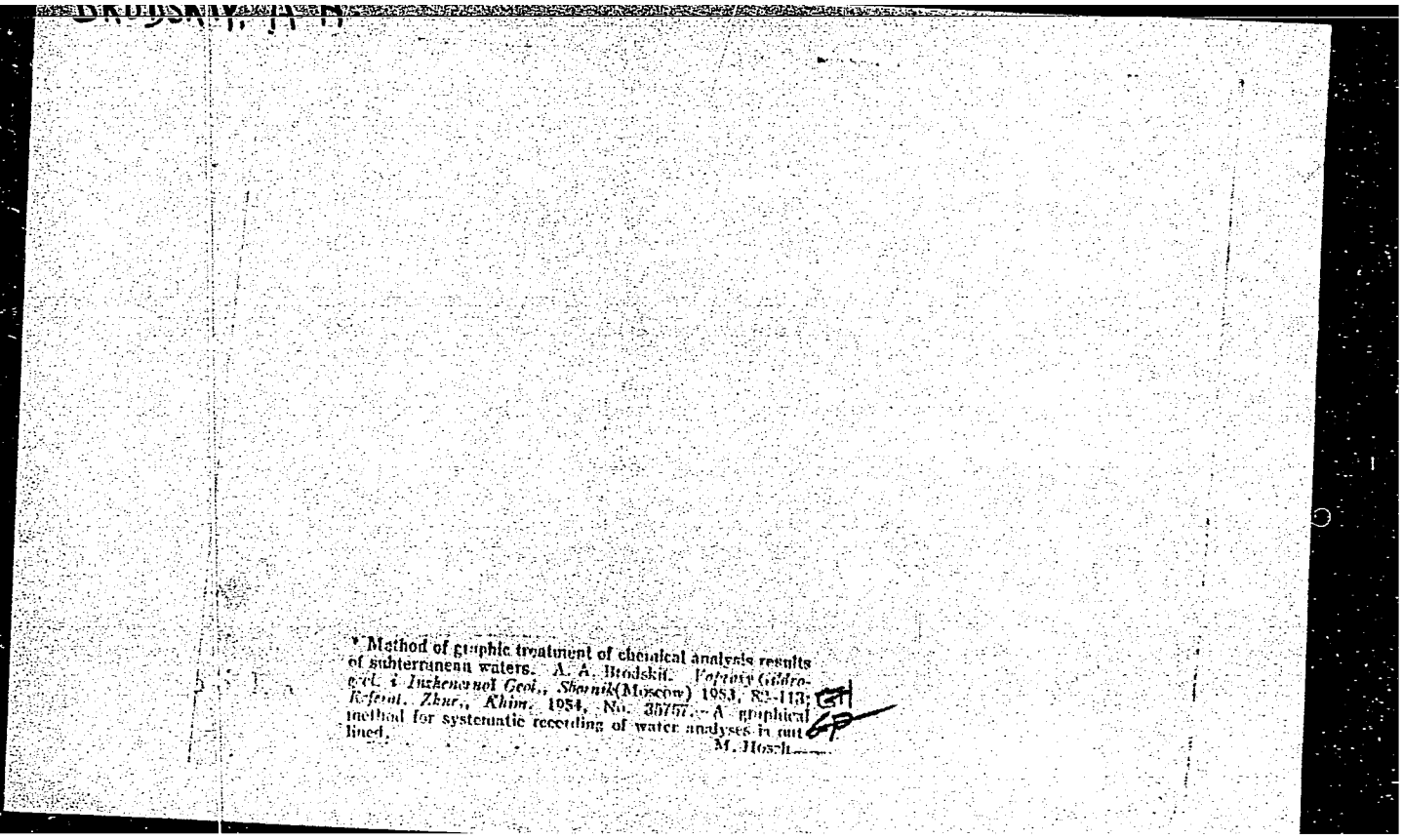
H. G. Voelker

BRODSKIY, A.

DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION - MONGOLIA

Explorer of Mongolia. Anan. sila no. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952.



* Method of graphic treatment of chemical analysis results of subterranean waters. A. A. Brodskii. *Voprosy Gidrogeol. i Inzhenernoi Geol., Sbornik* (Moscow) 1953, 82-113; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 30757.—A graphical method for systematic recording of water analyses is outlined.

M. Hosch

BRODSKIY, A. A.

5402. Brodskiy, A. A. Kratkiye metodicheskiye ukazaniya po sostavleniyu svodnoy gidrogeologicheskoy karty v masshtabe 1:500,000 territoriy tsel'nykh i zalezhnykh zemel' i pastbishch otgonnogo zhivotnovodstva (s maketom Karty). Pod obshch. red. M. A. Marinova i V. M. Popova. M., Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1954. 22 s: 1 l. form., 1 otd. l. maketa. 22 sm. (M-vo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR. Vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. in-t gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii VSEGINGEO). 2000 ekz. Besp1.---(55-249)
551.49:528.8

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol. 1, 1955

BRODSKIY, A.

2

Journal of Applied Chemistry
March 1954
Industrial Inorganic Chemistry

Method of studying and measuring the surface quality of ground glass. A. Brodski (*Steklo i Keram.*, 1953, 10, No. 2, 7—9; *Bull. Brit. sci. Instrum. Res. Ass.*, 1953, 8, 351).—The vertical movements of a diamond needle moving over the surface of the glass are transferred into electrical oscillations. R. B. CLARKE.

AL'TSHULLER, Ya.Ye., inzh.; BRODSKIY, A.A., inzh.

Over-all mechanization for loading and unloading lumber. Proizv.-tekh. sbor. no.2:64-71 '59. (MIRA 13:10)

1. TSentral'noye proyektno-konstruktorskoye byuro.
(Lumbering--Equipment and supplies)
(Cargo handling)

BRODSKIY, A.A., inzh.; CHULIN, N.S., inzh.

Mechanization of loading and unloading operations of freight-carrier motorboats. Proizv.-tekh. sbor. no.4:38-41 '59. (MIRA 13:10)

1. TSentral'noye proyektno-konstruktorskoye byuro.
(Cargohandling--Equipment and supplies)

BRODSKIY, A.A.

Ice cutting machine
Mekh. trud. rab., 6, no.3, 1952

BRODSKIY, A.

River harbors should be given new cargo handling machinery. Rech. transp. 19 no.12:8-10 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Nachal'nik Otdela mekhanizatsii TSentral'nogo proyektno-konstruktorskogo byuro.
(Harbors—Equipment and supplies)
(Cargo handling—Equipment and supplies)

BRODSKIY, A., inzh.; CHULIN, N., inzh.

Cranes for cargo motorships. Rech. transp. 19 no. 2:18-19 F '60.
(MIRA 14:5)
(Electric cranes) (Freighters—Equipment and supplies)

YENYUTIN, V.V.; BRODSKIY, A.A., redaktor; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Battery operated amateur radio receivers; collection of diagrams and description] Liubitel'skie batareinye radiopriemniki; sbornik skhem i konstruktsii. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1950. 110 p. (Massovaia radi-biblioteka, no.79) [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:4)

(Radio--Receivers and reception)

USSR/Radio - Auto Radios Dec 50

"The Moskvich Radio in the Moskvich Automobile," A. Brodskiy

"Radio" No 12, pp 24-26

There are no suitable receivers available for "Moskvich" and "Pobeda" automobiles. The A-695, specially designed for Z15-110, can be used in "Pobeda" but not in "Moskvich." Homemade radio for the "Moskvich" was described in "Radio" No 9, 1950. Simpler radio, made by Engr I. Vizental' for his "Moskvich," is described. Speaker is installed on floor under panel.

[redacted] 177T92

BRODSKIY, A.A.

GERSHGAL, D.A.; DARAGAN-SUSHCHOV, V.I.; BERG, A. I., akademik, redaktor; BRODSKIY, A.A., redaktor; FRIDKIN, A.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Home-made vibrator] Samodel'nyi vibropreobrazovatel'. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo. 1951. 38 p.(Massovaia radio biblioteka, no.110) (Radio--Transformers) (MLRA 8:10)

BRODSKIY, A.

Quartz clocks. Radio no.11:24-27 N '53. (MLRA 6:11)
(Clocks and watches)

BRODSKIY, A. A.

"Hydrochemical Profile--One of the Methods for Handling the Results of Chemical Analyses of Underground Waters," Razvedka i Okhrana Nedr, No. 3, pp 40-45, 1954

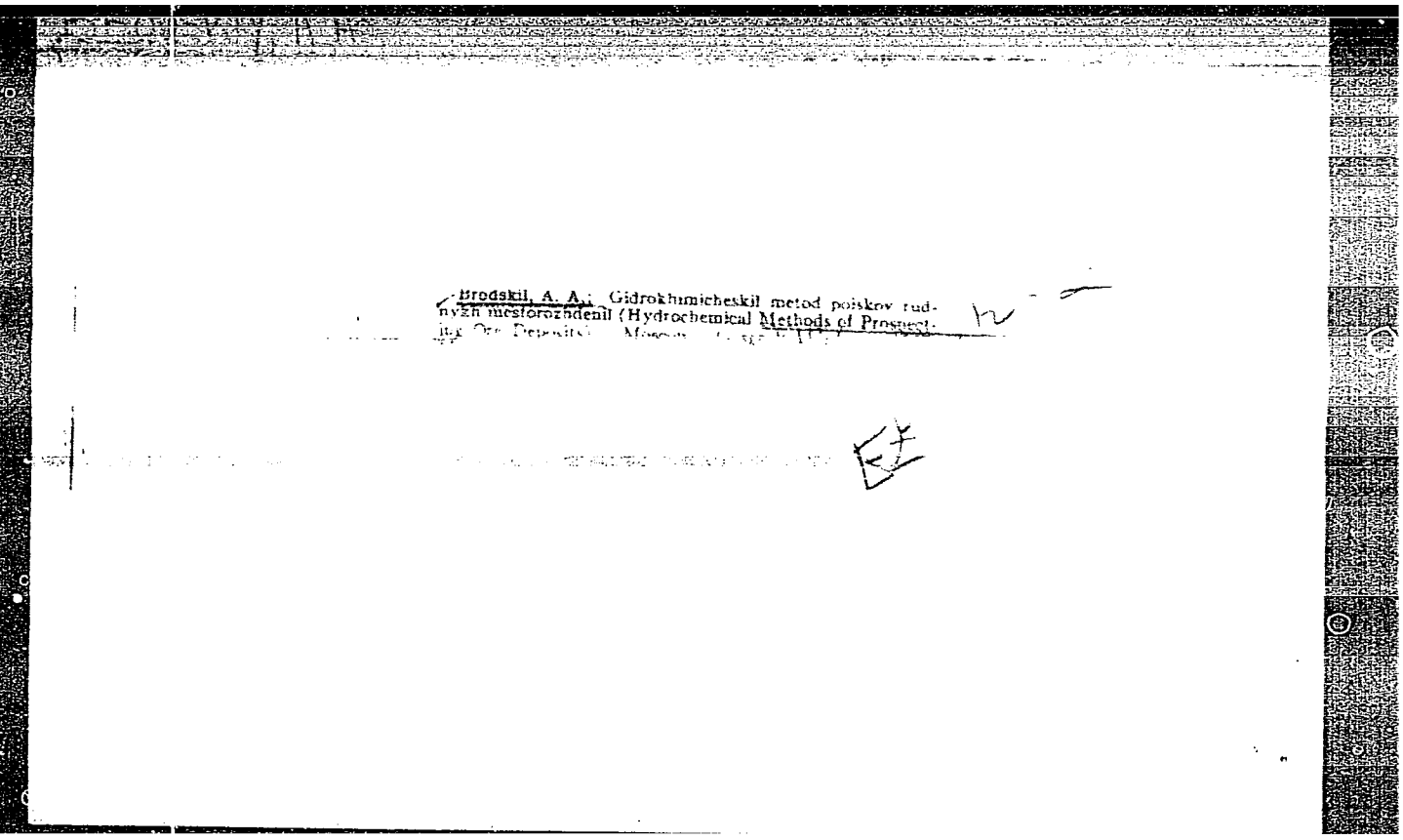
SO: W-31[illegible]9, [illegible] Sep 55

BRODSKIY, A.A.

The principal processes in the formation of chemical composition of underground waters. A. A. Brodskiĭ (All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Hydrogeol and Eng. Geol., Moscow). *Gidrokhim. Materialy* 24, 107-19 (1952). The processes influencing the formation of chem. composition of underground waters are reviewed.

BRODSKIY, Aleksandr Abramovich; VERSTAK, G.V., redaktor; POPOV, N.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Hydrochemical methods of prospecting for copper; general characteristics and directions for procedure] Gidrokhimicheskii method poiskov medi; obshchaia kharakteristika i metodicheskie ukazaniia. Moskva, Ges. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. 1956. 82 p. (MLRA 9:5)
(Copper) (Geochemical prospecting)



Brodskiĭ, A. A., Gidrokhimicheskiĭ metod poiskov rudnykh mestorozhdeniĭ (Hydrochemical Methods of Prospecting Ore Deposits), Moscow, [illegible]

BRODSKIY, A.A.

KRASNIKOV, V.I., glavnyy red.; BRODSKIY, A.A., red.; PEREL'MAN, A.I., red.; SAUKOV, A.A., red.; SAFRONOV, N.I., red.; SERGEYEV, Ye.A., red.; KHITAROV, N.I., red.; SHARKOV, Yu.V., red. SHCHERBINA, V.V., red.; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Geokhimicheskie poiski rudnykh mestorozhdenii v SSSR; trudy soveshchaniia. Pod red. V.I.Krasnkova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1957. 466 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po geokhimicheskim metodam poiskov rudnykh mestorozhdeniy. 1st, Moscow, 1956.
(Geochemical prospecting)

AUTHOR: Brodskiy, A.A. SOV-5-58-2-34/43

TITLE: The Chemistry of Subsurface Waters and Their Importance in Prospecting for Ore Deposits (Khimiya podzemnykh vod i yeye znacheniye dlya poiskov rudnykh mestorozhdeniy)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody - Otdel geologicheskiy, 1958, Nr 2, 1958, p 158 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The thickness of aeration zones plays an important role in the chemistry of subsurface waters. Moreover, water-soluble salts, resulting from evaporation of the surface of the capillary border zones and the consecutive selective dissolution by infiltrating waters, are also of great importance in the formation of the chemical composition of subsurface waters. All these factors have to be considered when prospecting for fresh water in dry regions and when studying hydro-chemical anomalies.

1. Hydrology 2. Water--Chemical analysis 3. Ores--Location

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AL'TOVSKIY, Mikhail Yevgen'yevich; BRODSKIY, A.A., Prinimali uchastiye: DOBRYNIN, P.A.; SLAVYANOVA, L.V., CHURINOV, M.V., CHAPOVSKIY, Ye.G., red.; SOLOV'YEVA, kartograf, red.kart; DOLGONOS, L.G., tekhn.red.kart; GRISHINA, T.B., red.izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

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